forms of *Linnaea borealis* in Sweden, ranged, according to the more basic color distinctions, in four groups, which he named the Poliochromae, Mesochromae, Xanthochromae, and Erythrochromae. Obviously, the four groups might equally well have been called subspecies or varieties, as, indeed, the International rules would require, since the provision is made in Article 28 that the names of subdivisions of species be in the singular. To bring Wittrock's nomenclature into conformity with general usage it would merely be necessary to supplant his plural group names by the four varietal names, each variety comprehending a group of forms. The varietal names would satisfy those botanists who are appalled by the extreme degree of splitting which Wittrock's work shows to be possible and necessary if our systematic botany is to interpret nature in every detail, but who are not averse to giving nomenclatorial recognition to the more conspicuous genetic types within a species. Applying the parallel to Corallorrhiza, it may be supposed that many botanists would note the chief plant color types, but would disregard forms based upon the spotting of the flower. The forms exist, however, and may sometime attract a student. Unless an elaborate treatment, involving the recognition of many forms, is desired, the varieties must be based upon general plant color to the neglect of more minute characteristics.

As a result of this unfortunately lengthy note upon so slight a matter it is hoped that orchid students will not hurriedly admit the identity of *Corallorrhiza maculata* var. *intermedia* with var. *fusca*.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

GAURA PARVIFLORA Dougl., var. **lachnocarpa**, n. var., a forma typica differt hypanthio fructuque pubescentibus.—UNITED STATES. ALABAMA: weed, up to six ft. tall, in vacant lots near railroad, Montgomery, June 9, 1924, *R. M. Harper*. MISSOURI: Dry soil, Courtney, Sept. 20, 1915, *Bush*, no. 7738. TEXAS: meadows, Tarrant Co., Aug. 29, 1912, *Ruth*, no. 283; roadside, Austin, May 8, 1918, *M. S. Young*, no. 95 (TYPE); Kerrville, Kerr Co., May 14–21, 1894, *Heller*, no. 1768; dry banks, Austin, May 12, 1872, *E. Hall*, no. 216; in campis, San Fernando de Bexar, Junio, 1828, *Berlandier*, no. 2052; without definite locality, *Lindheimer*, no. 241. NEW MEXICO: near Mesilla, May 11, 1897, *A. A. Crozier*. ARIZONA: sandy river bank, Tempe, April 21, 1892, *Ganong & Blaschka;* Beaver Creek, Sept. 20, 1922, *W. W. Jones*, no. 69; Ft. Mojave, 1860–61, *J. G. Cooper*. MEXICO.

COAHUILA: Saltillo, April, 1880, *E. Palmer*, no. 2119. SONORA: May, 1851, *Thurber*, no. 365. BAJA CALIFORNIA: San Jose del Cabo, March–June, 1897, *Anthony*, no. 330; margins of ditches, Maleje, June, 1887, *E. Palmer*, no. 11.

This variety has no distinctive character except its pubescent hypanthium and fruit, but, as indicated by the specimens cited above (all in the Gray Herbarium), it has a distinctive range. Typical *G. parviflora* ranges from Washington and Oregon to South Dakota and Illinois and southward to Utah, Arizona, Sonora and Texas. All of the collections seen from north of Texas and Alabama have strictly glabrous fruit, with the exception of Bush's no. 7738 from Missouri, cited above, and a transitional specimen from Denver, Col. (Aug. 11, 1910, *Eastwood*, no. 31), which has glabrous and sparingly pubescent fruit in the same spike.

Morphologically, the relation of var. *lachnocarpa* to the typical form is analogous to that of *Gaura induta* Wooton & Standley to *G. glabra* Lehm., or that of *Oxybaphus glaber*, var. *recedens* to typical *O. glaber*.—C. A. WEATHERBY, Gray Herbarium.

SHRUBS OF INDIANA.[1]—Mr. Charles C. Deam's work here mentioned is unusual in several respects. Shrubs, as a category, are rarely treated apart from the trees of the region in which they occur. The justification of such a treatment rests, of course, on its convenient limitation of numbers rather than upon any more natural taxonomic basis. As the same author in this instance has already published an excellent work on the trees of his state, his present publication forms an appropriate companion volume.

In this work there are included 143 species and many varieties. The keys are frankly artificial, but their alternatives appear to be clear and well chosen. The illustrations are full-page plates and represent all the species treated. They are from pressed specimens, reproduced in exceptionally good half-tones. This type of illustration is rarely satisfying, but Mr. Deam's unusual skill in the selection and preparation of his specimens, combined with manifest care on the part of the photographer, the half-tone artist and the pressman, has resulted in a series of reproductions possessing an excellence which leaves little to be desired. Habital and foliar characters are surprisingly brought out. Even the "gesture" of the plants is preserved better than could have been anticipated from pressed material.

[1] Charles C. Deam, Shrubs of Indiana. Publication no. 44 of the Indiana Department of Conservation. 351 pages, 148 plates. Imperial 8vo. Indianapolis, December, 1924.